

11-4-1954

Kenyon Collegian - November 4, 1954

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KENYON COLLEGIAN

A Journal of Student Opinion

Vol. LXXXI

November 4, 1954

No. 4

Pictures of An Institution: A Survey of Faculty Opinion

(For some time there has been speculation concerning the quality and state of intellectual activity and the intellectual climate of Kenyon. These speculations have come from portions of the student body who feel somewhat of an intellectual decline. The administration reassures us that nothing is wrong. However, we know little of what the faculty, the source of intellectual stimulation, has to say. For this reason the Collegian has interviewed a wide representative section of the faculty. We have not tried to prove any point, but have tried to be objective. The conclusions that follow are the conclusion of the staff, not one person, and we feel these conclusions follow logically from what the faculty discussed with us. Because the interviews were given in confidence—absolute and strict confidence—we have not used any names. Nor will these names be released. Any inquiries should be addressed directly to the editors of the paper.)

The members of the Kenyon faculty have surprisingly varied opinion on the intellectual climate at Kenyon. These opinions range from feelings that the student body is presently taking fullest advantage of what is intellectually fruitful to doubts of the sincerity and awareness of segments of the undergraduate population.

Perhaps the most representative view was expressed by a professor of one of the social sciences who felt that our good juniors and seniors are as good as the upperclassmen at larger Eastern universities with which he is familiar. He added that "the Kenyon atmosphere is intellectually more sophisticated than at most mid-western colleges." However, there has been a falling-off in extra-curricular activity which may be due to the fact that there is often too much course-work to permit "intellectual enjoyment." The American High School has failed us, and to compensate for their inadequacy college life must be immediately packed with work which, much of the time, leaves the students unable to indulge in a more personal refinement of intellectual interests which cannot be developed merely in the classroom.

It would seem that the most encouraging outlook comes from Mather Hall where the intense scientific pursuits of pre-meds, chemists, and physicists; the high standards which must be met; and the unrelenting competition force weak and indifferent students to keep up or get out. Because the pre-meds have a definite goal, and because they must begin elsewhere from scratch if they fail, there is no slacking up; in fact, there are already four biology Fulbright applicants this year.

While the above statements concern the Mather student there is a feeling among the Mather professors that the Kenyon intellectual climate is no worse than "usual," and that while the intellectual tone could be raised there has been no great change over the last few years. In fact, one professor remarked, "a superior intellectual climate exists and has been growing gradually better over the last five or six years." Another observed that the "form" of such change "is hard to envision since it is a series of small things" which are not visible to the under-graduate who does not have the opportunity to observe over a long period of time. In commenting on the myth that Kenyon is inferior to many Eastern institutions (a myth indulged in by masochistic Easterners), one professor said that the Kenyon atmosphere is "better than anywhere else."

But if there is a definite failing, as is contended, it is not immediately visible to professors who have been here a relatively short time. A newer member of the faculty compared his first impressions here with his experience at a large and respected Eastern institution. From his classes he judged that the student level here was as good or better than at the previous college where he taught.

IS KENYON AN INTELLECTUAL PARADOX?

Just as opinion on any subject ranges from one extreme to the other, so must there be a neutral ground, a middle ground. These in the middle find a sort of paradox on campus. While intellectual climate is "good"—using "good" here merely to mean an encouraging positive trend which is far better than is usual in the mid-west—while it is good, there are also negative signs. One social science professor remarked that academic interest is never strong enough, but he thought that Kenyon "measured up pretty well." Despite this, he felt, it is still discouraging to note the decline in clubs and in publications on campus. In 1949, for example, the *Advocate*, *Hika*, the *Collegian*, and *Reveille* were published regularly. These more recent signs of indifference, he continued, took a most balustrade form in the student refusal to support *Hika* a few years ago. He asserted that the faculty might provide the stimulation for intellectual activity but ultimately "the improvement must be from the grass roots." To achieve this we must find the means "to encourage the sincere intellectuals to come to Kenyon in larger numbers."

Another common view was that the potential is here, but that it is not fully actualized. Along this line a number of the sciences mentioned a student attitude prevalent for a number of years in the Ivy League that a "gentleman" does not get more than a C. He did not, however, think this attitude especially prevalent here. He added that while we also have a great proportion of intellectually interested students, we also have a great spread from the top to the bottom of the academic scale. The result of this, is that some students "are not serious about college as a serious record of living," but he observed that "the admissions are getting the best students that they can" and that "a great deal of the scholarship students do very well."

Many persons feel that the very intense students often tends to be disruptive to a normal social order; that his intensity in study is reflected by intensity in emotional outlet which often earns him the common title of "odd-ball." It is felt that because these "neurotics" (and here too we must regretfully bow to a much used and much abused term) are so different and so often insensitive to socially shaping influences that they are better off elsewhere. The exact opposite view was put forth by another member of the social sciences who felt that those students who are contemptuous of intellectual endeavors are searching for "a kind of psychological outlet, indicating emotional insecurity of their part." These students are "socially and emotionally dominated by students with stronger personalities and they fall into the habit of just getting by." There are signs of unmistakable disinterest in what he called the "vociferous minority"; but this type of person has a better chance to learn the score here than at a lesser school where his attitudes might be magnified by universal approbation. He was happy to say that in many of his students he finds a "real, earnest, and inspiring interest in the subject matter" and "there is no great problem from the minority."

(Continued on page 2)

M. K. A. BREAKS UP

Tuesday evening Middle Kenyon Assn. announced its dissolution. The immediate reason is said to be the antagonism of some of the independents living in Old Kenyon. Two years ago at the first meeting of the year fifty were present.

The Kenyon Count



"Mystery-Meat"

Aldrich Talks On A PRIORI

Mr. Virgil Aldrich, fast-becoming the most listened-to Professor of the fair Kenyon campus, followed up his triumph at the meeting of the lately-reformed English Club with another stimulating reading, this time at the inauguration of the Philosophy Club on Sunday, October 31. Mr. Aldrich did not speak on "The Language of Religious Dogmatism." Rather, he spoke (and appropriately so) on "The Origin of the Priori," reading from an essay of his that was published in an April-'54 issue of the *Journal of Philosophy*.

In attendance were eight apprentice-philosophers, and three Masters, namely: Mr. Aldrich, Mr. Desan, and Mr. Rice—as well as Mrs. Rice and Mrs. Franklin Miller. John Hammond, President of the Philosophy Club, was moderator of the discussion, which was held in the home of Professor Rice. The Lovers of Wisdom first chose the third Sunday in November for the time of the next meeting, and it was recommended that a student be prepared to present a brief tome on that occasion.

In his theme, Professor Aldrich discussed discussion of the A Priori in Plato, Hume, Kant, and others, and eventually concluded that a real A Priori proposition, if accepted as being so actually, need not be proved—and any questions as to its origin and its validation are thus necessarily inept. Professor Desan seemed satisfied with this, after clearing up a few distinctions in regard to this "ineptitude." But having, on this occasion, no English professors with whom to argue, it occurred that the philosophers came to disagreement among themselves (a habit which, I am told, is not rare in philosophic circles). Thus it was that Professor Rice carefully questioned the validity of his colleague's analogies, positing that points of vital consideration to the topic had been quite absent from the argument. Mr. Aldrich, on the other hand, seemed confident that these considerations were not only not vital to his topic, but were actually irrelevant and unnecessary for the justification of his argument. With others among those present commenting cautiously but effectively, it seemed, nevertheless, that the discussion had reached an impasse—when, suddenly, refreshments were served. A pitcher of unsipped cider and a generous tray of doughnuts (home-made) were the agents of revitalization, and were served graciously by Mrs. Rice and her daughter, it being Halloween.

Freshmen Get Constitution

Acknowledging the necessity of government among themselves, the freshman class of 1954 has successfully organized constitutions for their respective dormitories.

The drawing up of these constitutions was accomplished by two councils, elected separately from the members of Lewis and Norton Halls. These bodies of laws represent security for each freshman.

The preamble emphasizes the establishment of a favorable relationship among the dormitory members and the dormitory and with the rest of the college. It states that "... this code of conduct is created in the best interests of all those concerned ...". These freshmen are thus working for efficient cooperation between members of the college and the freshmen.

Lewis Hall government consists of a Dormitory Council headed by a President and a Secretary-Treasurer. The President presides over all council meetings, while the Secretary-Treasurer handles financial affairs and correspondence. Dave Shearer was appointed President by the Council, Bill Nuce Secretary-Treasurer. Members of the Council are Rodney Wells, Bill Johnson, Ray Seaver, Ed Daly, Larry Schneider, Jerry Looker, and Joe Topor.

All residents of Lewis Hall are members of the Lewis Assembly. The assembly meets "... by announcement of Lewis Council Chairman or a petition bearing the signatures of twenty-five percent of the Lewis Assembly." Officers elected by the assembly are Al Holliday, football captain, and Joe Topor, social chairman.

Unbecoming conduct on the part of assembly members is regulated by the Dormitory Council. "Abuse of alcoholic beverages will not be tolerated at any time." Abuse is defined as "... becoming intoxicated to the point of infringing upon the rights of others."

Among their officers elected were Bob Scott, president of the council, Sheldon A. Polster, Secretary-Treasurer, and Jack Shenkan and Bruce Wilson, social committee. Herb Protus was appointed captain of Norton's football team. Other members of the Norton council are Todd Bender, Donald Rivens, Donald Bly, John Powers, S. Bennett Daume, Jr., Robert N. Farquhar, and Cecil Grimes.

This government has been successful and with continued cooperation, and effort, the Class of 1958 will write its name in Kenyon's history.

—J. K.

From the editorial of the Haverford News, Nov. 1:

The statistical approach to sports, while it may afford an easy medium of categorization, does not begin to reveal the spirit and actual performance of a team: like the numerical grading system, it is a convenient but misleading method of evaluation. Many Haverford students, unfortunately, still believe that success is a statistic; many varsity athletes, to their own befuddlement, still believe that the purpose of play is in the final score.

This belief obviously is contrary to the policy of the College for, if the administration and the athletic department shared the student's gullibility for statistics, we would see, among other innovations, a flood of subsidized players carrying less than the prescribed academic burden. It is important to win — let no one misread us on this point — but only because it is important to feel that one's energies and sacrifices are not going unrewarded.

Collegian notes:

Several students have asked us recently about whether it was too late to join the staff of the *Collegian*. At a small college, such as Kenyon, extra-curricular activities—all of them—are almost always undermanned. Those interested in joining one of our staffs at this date can either speak to one of the editors or leave a note with his name and room number in the office of the *Collegian* in the basement of Ascension.

For this same reason we are requesting all organizations that would like their activities printed, to inform our news editors or leave notices containing what they want reported in our office.

We would also like to call your attention to our bulletin board outside the office, where we pin up information of interest to a minority of the college. Some of this consists of, for example, notices mailed to us of graduate scholarships being offered, or of jobs available for college graduates.

Debate Team

At Denison on Saturday Kenyon joined with a number of colleges, including Ohio State, Wesleyan, Cincinnati, etc. in a practice session of debates. The only difficulty Kenyon had was in their match with Ohio State who threw a pair of bright-eyed co-eds against Bruce and

A college in Pennsylvania, and one in Ohio are writing to schools debating the question of Red China's admission into the U. N., and requesting them to select another topic, as this one is an instrument for the free publication of Communist propaganda. Teh!

Captain C. G. Moody Here November 16

Cincinnati, O., Oct. 30 — Marine Captain C. G. MOODY, and the Marine Corps Officer Procurement Team for this area will return to Kenyon College on Tuesday, November 16th, to process the applications of those students who are qualified for enrollment in the Marine Corps Platoon Leaders Class or Officer Candidate Course. This team will be set up to conduct all examinations, including physicals, necessary for completion of applications.

Captain MOODY will also welcome inquiries from any other students interested in obtaining information concerning eligibility for either of these two officer training programs, both of which lead to a commission as a Second Lieutenant in the Marine Corps.

PICTURE OF AN INSTITUTION

(Continued from page 1)

IN ASCENSION LESS LIGHT SHINES

The most negative views came from professors in the humanities, the most sensitive pursuits which require the most sensitive intellect and understanding. This means that these fields are most likely to be subjected to apathy, disrespect, or scorn. Furthermore, by the nature of the diversification program every student passes several times under the eyes of the professors of the humanities, giving these professors the greatest opportunity to observe.

One professor in the humanities stressed a basic misunderstanding of the part of some students who come to Kenyon: "Some come here without a clear idea of what college stands for. Once here they gripe! They cannot grasp what the main idea of a school like this is." He also indicated the decline in clubs on campus as a sign of growing apathy. But he thought that a club "is artificial if started and perpetuated by a faculty member." The student must be stimulated and must want the club if it is to be rewarding in its function. "There has been an historical development of false sophistication in the American College," He said that he was aware of "a tremendous split in the college between those with and without intellectual interest," and he suggested that "a greater effort should be made here to find students of higher ability."

A member of the English department pointed to the decline in the number of English majors. More students now, he said, are finding their field of interest in Mather Hall than in the past. This possibly signifies "a redistribution of interests following an abnormal golden period for the humanities." Among students majoring in English he finds less who are interested in writing creatively. "The post-war situation brought a mature crop of veterans who attacked their studies in a mature way. Today the situation is different with most of the freshmen coming directly from the high schools. He asserted that "the engineering program emphasized in admissions publicity now attracts more men to Mather." Of the intellectual calibre of the student body he thought that there is "an official (not merely local) attitude in our society which discourages intellectual activities. At the moment the public attitude has not encouraged our students to be intellectually interested. More stress is being placed locally on uniformity and conformity: 'the Good Citizen type'. There is a 'line' to take, deviation from which makes one disturbingly irregular."

The final interview was held with another professor in the humanities who began by saying that anti-intellectualism "has always existed in the American college and university, partly due to the fact that we live in a society which sprang from a frontier society where the guiding rule of life was 'practicality.' There was no time for ideas. Now our society is dominated by immense industries and practical pursuits." He added that, for better or for worse, the American college "takes the color of its society." We try to educate a much larger proportion of youth than any other country. He referred to European Universities which are financed by the state and run by their faculties, while the ultimate authority in the American college or university lies in the board of Trustees, who are not as intellectual and tend to farther their own kind. He added that businessmen don't have any influence in European colleges. Although the nation in general is heading toward education for all, "a particular college should have standards."

He notices "there is a perennial clash between the egghead and the lunkhead. But there has been a recrudescence in general in our society of anti-intellectualism, caused partly, perhaps, by a fear of radicalism and subversion." He suggests that we should try to improve the selection of students who are penetrable with ideas. It is not necessary, he said, to have a college exclusively of eggheads but there "should be a situation where students find ideas genuinely exciting." He feared that sometimes "the ideal of an all-around man is defined in such a way that he is rounded at the neck without any protuberance above." He felt that the college should be a place where dissenter and non-conformists are tolerated. "The nature of thinking requires readiness to dissent."

WHAT NOW, KENYON MAN?

Though no absolute statements can be made about the Kenyon intellectual climate, several broad conclusions can be drawn from what the professors have said. The Kenyon climate is still at a very high pitch, but at the same time seems to be slipping down, and it is with this decline that we are especially concerned. Primarily, it would seem that the purpose of a liberal arts education is too often not realized by new students, and, therefore, too often abused or held in disrespect ("once here they gripe"), although after the first two years the insincere or disrespectful student has often been eliminated. The cause of these attitudes is open to speculation, though many of the professors feel they are a reflection of an anti-intellectual tendency in American society.

Assuming that this is so, there remains the question Does Kenyon bend before such attitudes and allow such students to come here? To this there is a feeling that the college somehow encourages such attitudes by a gradual de-emphasizing of "intellectualism" due to a fear that the intellectual is eccentric or "odd," and an emphasizing of the "all around Citizen," the "normal person," one who is not maladjusted and easily fits into a groove. This is unfortunately to the detriment of academic standards. While preoccupation with so-called character building may be of some merits we feel constrained to remark that normalcy breeds mediocrity, that conformity is intellectual suicide, and that unless Kenyon continues to produce truly individual persons her unique distinction will soon be a thing of the past. We do not want Kenyon to produce a generation of Babbitts. But should she continue to take large numbers of students who come to college because it is "the thing to do," she can hardly hope to escape this fate.

Nor do we want an over-intellectualized campus. For such a situation, as its opposite, would also be stifling for the individual, and would leave little room for that social broadening which is so necessary for distinction in society and for those elusive qualities which constitute a Kenyon man. What we do want is the top-notch student who can maintain a well-tempered perspective on the purpose of an education and on his own intellectual and social development, a student who is sincere in his own intellectual pursuits, and who respects the more intense pursuits of others. Kenyon need not cater only to the intellectual elite, but neither should she truckle to the mob of anti-intellectualism, and sacrifice academic excellence and integrity to the God of Normalcy. Yet many feel she is now doing just this.

Generally we have found the faculty aware and concerned. Some are not aware. Some feel the situation is good. A large number feel that the high-pitch may be slipping away through the mediocrity of too many high school students who by their attitudes will be unable to meet Kenyon standards, and who never should have been here in the first place. Luckily this latter group of students seem so small as to be negligible. But the point is that as attendance grows, standards may decline. Others feel this high-pitch may be slipping due to bored indifference brought about by other factors, such as declining competition from a diminishing core of intense and devoted students. Others, however, look to other factors. They look at conservative values and attitudes which often prevail when policy is shaped.

Perhaps the decline is due to this drive for normalcy or to this anti-intellectualism, or to this lack of intellectual stimulation from the students themselves. Perhaps, as one of the professors in the humanities put it, it may be that "either our faculty is not being successful in its job, or it doesn't have the proper material to work with."

Oath Iterated; Matriculation

At 11:00 A. M. Tuesday morning the college faculty formed in academic procession for the service in the chapel honoring the founders of Kenyon. At the same service the ceremony of matriculation was performed for those new students who have sustained a satisfactory period. This ceremony accords final acceptance into the college and is essential to obtaining a degree. The candidates sign the following pledge.

"We, the subscribers, undergraduates of Kenyon College, being now admitted to the rite of matriculation, do promise each for himself:

1. That we will faithfully observe and obey the laws and regulations of the College, and all authoritative acts of the President and the Faculty, so long as we are connected with the College; and, as far as may be in our power, on all occasions we will give the influence of our good example and precept to induce others in like circumstance to do the same.
2. As faithful sons of Kenyon College, we will render to her as our alma mater, at all times and on all occasions, due honor and reverence, striving to promote her welfare by all proper means, and abstaining carefully from all things that may tend to impair her influence or limit her usefulness as a seminary of learning.

The ceremony of matriculation was first performed in 1842. An impressive number of men have signed this oath since then. It stands for a feeling of pride in our institution, and in our purpose here. This pride is one of the bases of Kenyon's strength and influence.

A Human Hamlet

Professor Coffin was host to the first meeting of the rejuvenated English Club, which met at his home on Sunday, October 24. News of the meeting was spread around the Hill by Bob Stewart, Gordon Duffy, and Bob Clark, who were the instigators of the renewal of this affair. Fifteen young literati of the student body made their formal debut, and were chaperoned by five members of Kenyon's faculty: Mr. Coffin, Mr. Timberlake, Mr. Sutcliffe, Mr. Rice, and Mr. Aldrich. The paper to be read was a tract on "The Philosophical Basis of Hamlet's Nature," which document was the intellectual off-spring of Professor Aldrich. In the paper, Mr. Aldrich suggested the possibility that the fundamental conflict in Hamlet which prevented him from taking swift action in executing the will of the Ghost, was of the philosophic quality of his time: that Hamlet was torn between the idealized Romanticism of the fading era and the naturalistic speculation commencing in his own day.

The justness of this theory was argued back and forth for some time, and eventually the topic was enlarged to other aspects of this Shakespearean tragedy. It is noteworthy that the Professors of Philosophy did not oppose the Professors of English in their arguments for the whole time, as eventually the battle-lines were broken, and a hot and witty debate, with ever-shifting formations, ensued. When the refreshments were wheeled out there was a momentary truce, but the battle was quickly resumed, and the situation at the evening's end found the issue so thoroughly confused that all seemed deluded into thinking that the discussion had ended in complete agreement—when in reality it appears that by this time the points of dispute had been lost, perhaps reaching complete dissolution in the coffee.

At any rate, it was a friendly and appreciative gathering that rose finally to depart—and all are looking forward to as stimulating an evening at the next meeting of the club, which will be held sometime in November. The program for that meeting will be arranged by Mr. G. Duffy, and will be announced in the College Calendar.

READER'S VIEW: Trochelmintbes

The day of reckoning has arrived, and none to soon. There exists, at the present time, a soon to become indelible blot on the escutcheon on Kenyon College, a veritable cancer on the pulsating heart of knowledge.

Until recently the outside world has received only unsubstantiated rumors and accusations, so tightly has the veil of black secrecy been drawn to the white light of truth. Last week, however, at great personal risk, one member of our dedicated band managed to slip within the inner doors and escape unharmed to bring to the waiting group confirmation of the infamous deeds. By dark of night he scaled the hoary, ivy-shrouded wall of monstrous Mather, passed through an opening thought secure by the inhabitants, and, after dragging the faithful dog who guards the cheerless castle, crouched for hours barely hidden in a dank, nitre-laden cavern and by the sombre rays of dawn saw with fear-filled eyes the slaughter we had all hoped would not occur. (For reasons of personal safety his name cannot be revealed at this time; suffice it to say that this noble warrior is now in seclusion regaining his strenght afre the agonizing ordeal in preparation for battles yet to come.)

But what is this gnawing cancer, this infamous stain, this black cloud of degradation which threatens to engulf the Hill? (If you are tender-hearted stop reading here.) Each and every day hundreds of helpless rotifers are being sacrificed to the ever gaping jaws of ravenous amoebas. How long can this slaughter of the innocents go on? Can any Christian sit by and see the tragic travels of these terrified trochelmintbes who march, hopelessly, on seeing behind every drop of water every microscopic plant, a lurking amoeba awaiting only an opportune moment to surround and digest them. The time has come for the perpetrators of such deeds to suffer God's retribution.

We of the SPCR (Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Rotifers) wish to offer the following as a suitable punishment for these heartless Matherites who have pursued this course of rotifericide for lo these many years. Armed with sharp knives the Bobbseys, Mil and Lil of garbage hill, will advance on that raven-hued hall and, with their vorpal blades going snicker-snack, they shall slowly kill and minutely carve the black Froggy and his treacherous tribe, and feed him, bit by reeking bit, to their former friends the amoebas.

After this notable service has been carried out, to the accompaniment of loud cheers from the surviving rotifers in the galleries, it is further proposed that the glutted amoebas, now grown fat on Frog and Frank, be bodily transported to Peirce Hall and there, using the proper condiments and relishes, be prepared as a paper feast for the waiting throng of hungry men who daily assemble there. Such a treat will long remain in the stomachs and memories of these men and the Bobbseys, surrounded by grateful rotifers, will be borne across the campus on triumphant shoulders and gracefully deposited in the open arms of gregarious Cromwell House to receive the formal accolade of our noble leader.

Join now in the gallant crusade to drive these monsters from our midst. No one who has seen the imploring smile on the upturned countenance of a martyred rotifer will be able to rest until our noble deed is done. Humanities unite, you have nothing to lose but the sciences.

Crusadingly yours,

The SPCR

Executive Council — 25 ML

Portrait of Knox County Politics

On the 19th of October a meeting was held by the Gambier League of Women Voters for the purpose of "meeting your candidates." The LWV is a very worthwhile women's organization which has unjustly been accused of every political crime from saluting the Nazi flag to singing the Internationale. However, none of this is true, for the League is an organization devoted to arousing community interest in politics and community welfare. It is non-partisan, and Mrs. Warner is the local president. On the Gambier level the League has investigated into the health services of Knox County (which rates 88th among 88 Ohio counties in this respect), and in following through the National project concerning trade it will investigate the affect of local trade on "Gambier industries." Study groups are formed within each local chapter which consider and report on these various problems. On the bases of these reports the League supports or opposes various policies.

The elections which will affect Gambier and Knox County most directly are those for state legislature, county commissioner, county auditor, court judge (probate and juvenile), and party precinct committeeman who is a Charles Coffin (D.) of Gambier. All the other offices are held by Republicans.

In Ohio, at least, a party victory at this low level is no positive indication of any state or national trend, though an over-whelming GOP sweep will reaffirm the Republicanism of the area. This fact is due, in part, to what is called the "office-type" ballot, that is: the voter votes for each office rather than for an entire slate, thus preventing straight ticket voting. This rather ingenious (and excellent) device was brought into Ohio in 1940 by the then-desperate mind of then-governor John Bricker who foresaw that his party would not beat Franklin Roosevelt and who did not want to lose his governorship in the Democratic sweep. Actually, though, this type ballot reduces the possibility of a party sweep and reduces the power and importance of the party on the local level. After all, when it comes to roads or fences or economy there is really very little, if any at all, difference between the two parties.

For all the offices except state representative there is little division between party philosophy. Mr. Carl Yanger, Democratic candidate for county commissioner, remarked that the party label is purely arbitrary and exists merely to maintain two party divisions. It is a matter of expediency, and, in fact, Mr. Yanger confided that he could very well vote Republican on occasion. How he got on the ballot as a Democrat is a mystery to an outsider, though it might seem that these local honors go to party workers. This lack of party philosophy exists on all local levels. It is true also for the representative to the General Assembly, although not as much. There is a chance on this somewhat higher level that a tide will affect the election, but in the legislature decision on matters of pure state legislation are not too partisan. Generally, riding in on coattails is a position reserved for governors and congressional candidates. Some times there will be a vague distinction when it comes to the matter of welfare or taxation, but Mr. Kirkpatrick (R) who has served for nine sessions in the Assembly remarked that often Democrats will be more conservative than Republicans.

This arbitrary party division is especially true of the election for judge because judges are listed on a separate judicial ballot with no mention of party affiliation.

What this all means is that any conclusion as to the political temper of the people as drawn from Knox County, or any number of counties anywhere, must be taken with several grains of salt. Of course, if all the counties everywhere should go for anyone party or philosophy then there is a chance that a definite political temper which can be seen and identified does exist.

NINE YEARS OF THE UN

October 24 was the Ninth birthday of the United Nations and it is fitting that we pause a few moments and review its actions and concepts. It was in 1945 that the U.N., an organization long sought after, was brought into being. It was officially chartered on October 24, 1945 when the US, England, France, China, USSR, and fifty-one other signatory states signed the charter.

The main body of General Assembly has discussed and acted on the problems of Iran, Trieste, Egypt, Indonesia, Greece, and Korea. It brought an end to the Berlin Blockade and to the war between Israel and the Arab states. Of course, the best known of all UN actions, as far as we are concerned, is the Korean problem. It was on June 25, 1950 that North Korean forces attacked the Republic of South Korea. We are familiar with the fighting in Korea when the US and Allied troops were thrown into the battle under the flag of United Nations. And many other nations gave varied support. We know very well what the UN has done so far, but we can only hope for the future. The UN may be the last hope. This term, last hope, is a harsh term, but if the UN should fail who will speak for Man then? With atomic power becoming the major political determinant there is an ever increasing danger of sudden aggression. The UN is our only hope of preventing this aggression which could atomically be the end of the world. The League of Nations tried and failed because, in part, of lack of cooperation among member nations. In the UN there is still this lack, most because one country and its government does not want world peace. These people are communists and their only belief is that they are right and their way is the only way. Granted that they have the right, at least in America, to do what they like and in any manner in which they care to do it until their ends and means interfere with someone else's ideals, but to try to make the world as they like it and to try by force rather than letting people use their minds is an idea in basic opposition to our way of thinking. All these peoples have left to use are their good strong backs and these can only be used for a few top men who are no better than their lowest servant.

—Bill Johnson

THE SADDLING OF ROZINANTE

*Presidents, professors, and assistant disinfector
Deride the witch-hunts and political inspectors
Who are anti-intellectuals, definitely,
And interfere with scholars, infinitely.*

"Gentlemen, we face a menace to the liberal arts;

Let us lament from the depths of our hearts,

Being intellects with acute sensibility,

We must protect our intellectual activity."

Four young men, all in a line

Taking it in, at one time.

Two white shirts, two of them pink—

Please keep writing til you're out of ink.

Please, George.

"Gentlemen, wear your black bow ties and frayed collars;

We must welcome old friends and their dirty dollars.

Gentlemen, get busy and prepare a speech

About the liberal education and what we teach."

Mephistopholus. I'd call this guy an idealist, sir. Messopholus.

Well, I'd say he's a conservative, sir. Mephiopolis. Sir, I'd call him a conservative liberal. Messo—

"The great Greek model is moderation:

Let us beware of any aberration."

Two pens scratch, two pens splash:

Don't say anything wise or rash.

On Tuesdays wear Bermuda shorts,

Not as pseudos, just as sports.

Fill it up, we must be men.

"When a student disagrees with his stalwart assessor,

The prerequisite for our patient professor

Is to repeat his repeated predilections.

Then repeat his repeated allegations.

For a disagreeing student is a constant irritation,

Not understanding the obvious explanation."

Sir, we'd like to start a music

Appreciation club. That's nice. Why back

In '82 we had a real fine group

Appreciating music. All the boys

Have symphonies of their own, now — fine group

Of boys. Please, George, I'm not one of those girls that like to sit in cars.

"The great Greek model is moderation:

Let us beware of any aberration."

Drink, drink, drink, drink.

Pray to God, bend over the sink.

Drunk, drunk, and drink again.

Fill it up, we must be men.

Pour some coffee in your cup,

If you can't take it, give it up

And drink again.

White and red,

Gold and blue,

So many colors

Dazzle you.

Let us beware of any aberration.

Religious Motivation In Inscape An Analysis by John Hammond

"... air, melody is what strikes me most in music, and design in painting, so design, pattern or what I am in the habit of calling 'inscape' is what I above all aim at in poetry..."

As this statement by Gerard Manley Hopkins implies, an understanding of the meaning of "inscape" for this poet is a first step in the study of his poetry.

We find Hopkins occasionally using the term "inscape" as a verb, but in the main, throughout his journal, letters, and essays, "inscape" has a substantive function. As such it is a quality or property of things. "Inscapes" is that particular thing which individualizes them, which makes them unique, and sets them off as distinct from all other things. Yet inscape is not merely a principle of identification, but that which is the "distinctively-beautiful" in things and therefore that which the artist must try to perceive and then express in his work. The character of inscape is predominantly esthetic. Hopkins calls it the "soul or art."

Hopkins sees inscape in a wide variety of things. He speaks of it mainly with reference to natural objects. The blue-bells in his hand "baffle you with their inscapes, made to every sense." Among birch trees he admired on a country walk "there was one of single sonnet-like inscapes." The wholes as well as the particulars in nature show inscape. Of a moon-lit scene he writes, "I read a broad careless inscape flowing throughout." But inscape is not restricted to natural objects. Hopkins tells of discovering it in the internal structure of a barn, in the wrought iron chancel gates of a church. Art also shows inscape, inasmuch as it captures this distinctive quality of its object. But art may have an inscape of its own, in the distinctive style of the artist. Even music and the sound of words have inscapes. In fact, for Hopkins, "all the world is full of inscapes."

It is a temptation to conjecture that Hopkins' sense of inscape grew out of his religious training. For instance one is struck by the flavor of Oriental art in Hopkins' delicate sketches. The ethereal quality of Oriental art is said to be due largely to the influence of the mystic religions of the East which lead their adherents to seek for and recognize the ultimate reality lying behind but also manifest in all things. Was Hopkins' sensitivity to inscape developed by his religious training, especially by the mystical emphasis of the Spiritual Exercises of the Jesuit novitiate?

Some of his early ideas would seem to point to this. For instance he wrote this summary of the opening section of the Exercises: "God's utterance of himself in himself is God the Word, outside himself in this world. This world then is word, expression, new of God. Therefore its end, its purport, its meaning is God, and its life or work to name and praise him." Later, in 1881, he wrote, "All things therefore are charged with love, are charged with God and if we know how to touch them give off sparks and take fire, yield drops and flow, ring and tell of him." The religious and philosophical training of Hopkins must have influenced to some degree his attitude toward natural things, but I do not believe it led him to seek inscapes or to ascribe a spiritual or philosophical meaning to them. Reading through selections of Hopkins' journal notes on inscape one is struck by the objectivity, the preciseness, the impersonal nature of Hopkins' descriptions. There is something almost scientific about his straining for accuracy, the paring away of superfluity. There is, in my opinion, an absence of an attempt to read value and meaning into what he sees. There would seem to be a very understandable reason for such objectivity. Inscape is that about a thing which makes it distinctive, which makes it what it is in itself. Value and meaning on the other hand have a relative nature and refer to something outside the object.

In regard to a religious motivation behind Hopkins' passion for inscape it is significant that throughout his journal writings dealing with inscape there is no mixing of the religious with inscape, with one exception, and here Hopkins' purpose is vague.

Might Hopkins' sense of inscape have been molded by a certain philosophical view point? In regard to his early training this seems doubtful since Thomism would have been the predominating influence, and St. Thomas, following Aristotle, still insisted on the importance of the species or universal over the individual (except in respect to man himself). But it is known that Hopkins was acquainted with the doctrine of Duns Scotus, the medieval philosopher who developed the doctrine of individuation in opposition to the Thomist teaching mentioned above. Duns Scotus spoke of things as having not only a *quidditas* or "whatness" which placed them in a certain class, but also an *haecceitas* or "thisness" which gave particular members in a class, a unique and distinctive character. No doubt this fascinated Hopkins, and he, himself, says he was "flush with a stroke of enthusiasm" when he first read Scotus. But Hopkins' journal shows a keen interest in inscapes as early as 1863, and he had used the term itself for two years before becoming acquainted with Scotus in August of 1872. He expressed enthusiasm in his discovery of Scotus at this time, but I can detect no change in the tenor of his sense for, and description of, inscapes in the entries of the years following. In fact I find that the initial mention of Scotus in 1872 is the only mention of Scotus in relation to inscapes. Here Hopkins spoke of being reminded of Scotus on seeing inscapes. I think that Scotus' influence on Hopkins in regard to inscape extended no further than giving the poet a degree of incentive to intensify his own already well-developed intuition.

For one thing, there is quite a difference in the application of the principle of *haecceitas* and Hopkins' concept of "inscape." Duns Scotus' term is a metaphysical term applied to the explanation of the existence of substantial things. But for Hopkins, inscape could be a quality of sunsets, poetry, and paintings, as well as of trees, horses, and flowers. The connotation of inscapes is more of the artistic, intuitive, esthetic, and visual; *haecceitas* connotes the logical, philosophical, metaphysical. If Scotus' theory of individuation influenced Hopkins to any extent it was probably in the sense of personal individuality.

To a friend he once said "... every true poet, I thought, must be original and originality a condition of poetic genius so that each poet is like a species in nature and can never recur." During a retreat in 1880 Hopkins wrote a discourse of the nature of the self in which he discusses and examines his own strong sense of individuality. But the tone is theological and philosophical throughout. We should remember, though, that Thomism, itself, emphasizes the individuality of persons, because of the doctrine of unique and immortal souls, so this view of personal individuality expressed by Hopkins need not necessarily derive from Duns Scotus.

Hopkins' keen eye for inscapes seems to be the result of an innate passion to note and to describe the particular, distinctive, and most significant character of things. It is not unusual among artists. This sensitivity may have been reinforced by Duns Scotus' philosophy and found expression in poetry of religious theme. There is a difference, though, between looking upon the world with a pious eye and conceiving "inscapes" as the revelations of an ultimate reality, the handiwork of God, and, on the other hand, of seeing the uniqueness of things because of an inborn passion to see and to describe them as they are. Oriental artists and some moralizing poets tend toward the first attitude, but Hopkins seems to represent the latter.

Glimpses

On Tuesday at the matriculation service our President spoke of the refusal of the opportunity to move Bexley to a city on the grounds that the welfare of a college such as ours would not be enhanced by a separation of secularism and theology. Fulton has arbitrarily selected one from our student body, and this is the interview, complete and unabbreviated:

What do you think, sir, about the symphysis of secularism and religionism? Huh?

What do you think about the religious foundation of our College?

Praise God from whom all blessings come...

You sing well, but...

He guideth me through dark pastures...

I'm glad he does, but about the religious—

You can't screw me.

I beg your pardon?

I know what you're trying to do.

You can't screw me, I handed in my chapel cards.

Sir, we're not trying to—

All right, I give up. Damn that Sylvester. He said for a quarter he'd sign my name. Damn him, he can't even write his own. Tell Frank I give up.

But sir, what I want are your opinions on moving Bexley away from Gambier.

Are you in favor of their staying in Gambier?

Ooo... well, I look at it like this.

Yes?

Harvard's got Radcliffe.

Yes?

Brown's got Pembroke.

Yes?

What the hell have we got?

I see.

A Sonnet

The dingy store door's open, and the smell
Of thirty hallowe'ens saved year on year
And up for sale once more each autumn here
Comes out and takes you in, that they may sell.
And now inside there's yet that same sad spell
That lingers like a cold, dead breath of fear
And is more kin to these wild masks than cheer.
Strange that they speak in whispers when they tell
The price of horns to bleat on New Year's Eve.
Like things that have belonged to dead men seem
These bright fantasias, left by them to grieve.
Attempts at thoughtless frolic ever teem
With more of sadness than they seek to leave,
For life has balance as its single theme.



Kenyon Collegian

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OBERLIN DOWNS LORDS IN SPIRITED ENCOUNTER

The Kenyon socceteers played their finest game of the season at Oberlin a week ago Saturday, but were subdued by a high spirited, well coordinated "OB" eleven, 1-0. Almost as great a defensive struggle as last year's encounter, the contest was highlighted by the sterling play of Kenyon goalie, Willie Ferguson, who truly exhibited the form which brought him all-American honors two years ago. The battle between these two arch soccer foes was as thrilling and as hard fought as the one last year even though the outcome was not as desirable. Yet the Lords gave a fine account of themselves, as they went down to their second defeat.

The game opened with Oberlin pressing and barely failing to score several times. However, early in the contest the tide seemed to turn as the Oberlin goalie was lured from his nets leaving only a fullback to prevent a score. The shot flew high of its mark. After this Oberlin dominated most of the first period.

In the second stanza Oberlin broke through the Lords' defense and won the game. The scoring began when a penalty kick was called against the Lords 30 yards from their own goal. When the free boot was lofted in front of the net, the Kenyon backfield got its signals crossed and the ball flew through the out-stretched hands of goalie Ferguson. Oberlin's John Ritchard, a junior playing inside right, supplied the acceleration necessary to shut out the Lords. After this outburst the Lords carried the ball down into Oberlin territory territory where they kept it for most of the remainder of the half, but couldn't get the equalling tally in.

In the third stanza Kenyon got a break as they received a free-kick only 15 yards from the "OB" goal. Again the boot sailed over the crossbar. From then on the home eleven drove repeatedly into Kenyon territory only to be thwarted by the excellent play of Ferguson and fullback John Wilkin.

Early in the last period Ferguson made another phenomenal save which seemed to spur the Lords on in an all-out effort to score. Kenyon controlled the ball for the remainder of the game and came close to scoring only once. In a goal-mouth stand, the Oberlin goalie rushed the driving forward and deflected the ball out instead of in.

For the Lords along with Ferguson and Wilkin, Mohr, Opdyke, Smart, freshman Dave Adams, Halverstadt, Warner, Tadonno and Umerez played fine games.

This Saturday the Lords meet Western Reserve at home. This promises to be another exciting encounter.

The Kenyon-Ohio U. soccer game has been declared void because of a faulty referee's play after a whistle.

Perhaps most discouraging about the defeat at Oberlin was the lack of Kenyon rooters cheering in the stands for their very fine soccer team.



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BLESS YOU GENE MIO

Co-captain Eugene Mio scored Kenyon's first touchdown of the year as Hamilton drubbed the winless Lords, 27-6. Mio scored in the 4th quarter on a 9 yard pass from Freshman Quarterback Ron Bennington. The Lords had several scoring opportunities but, could cash in on only this one drive.

The star of the game, as Hamilton won its 4th game in 5 starts, was Quarterback John Glezen, a junior. Glezen's running and passing completely baffled the Kenyon defense as he scored one touchdown and set up the others.

Kenyon plays Hiram Friday in their last attempt to put a game in the victory column.

KENYON	0	0	0	6	6
HAMILTON	0	13	0	14	27

Stopped twice within the one foot-line, the Kenyon Lords fell before a powerful Capital eleven Saturday, 27-0. The Lords quite unintentionally managed to keep alive their record of never having scored upon an opponent this season. However, the game was much closer than the score indicates. Except for a couple of breaks the game would have been a two touchdown tossup. Capital opened the scoring early in the first quarter when fullback Hal Horton intercepted a deflected pass and ran 25 yards for the touchdown. Horton scored three times altogether, the last being a brilliant 94 yard run in which he displayed his running talent by shifting his way through the entire Kenyon defensive team. George Troutman, a 241 lb. freshman fullback, scored the remaining touchdown. Kenyon had two scoring opportunities in the second and fourth quarters. Both times they had first and goal to go on the one yard line and were unable to hit paydirt. The closest they could get was to the six inch line. These two drives magnified the Lords need for a hard driving back who can get one or two yards every try.

As the season draws to a close and the Lords have only two remaining games, the Kenyon rooters are beginning to wonder if their team will even score, let alone win a game.

Playing in a near freezing rain storm, the Kenyon Lords fell before the Hobart Statesmen on Homecoming Day, 32-0. Turowski was the Hobart star as he scored twice, one touchdown coming on a 47 yard run at the end of the first quarter. Kenyon gained just three yards on the ground and completed only 8 out of 21 passing attempts.

The only bright note for the Kenyon rooters was the outstanding play of co-captain Eugene Mio.

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Athlete's Feats

This seems to be a year for great men and great teams in sports to fall. The Yankees, of course, are the prime example of this. Notre Dame fell early this year at the hands of Purdue. Michigan State has been treated as the doormat of the "Big Ten." The Cleveland Browns have fallen from the untouchable ranks in the Eastern Division of the National Football League. Perhaps also Detroit has begun to slide down the ladder after losing to San Francisco last week, 37-31. And finally, the great record-setting Indians collapsed with a sickening thud in the World Series. Recently, Kid Gavilan became victim of the '34 jinx. Caroline and Bates are having their trouble with opposing line-men. Campenella's usefulness is waning. Rizzuto barely hit his weight last season. Porterfield won 12 and lost 15 but still seems far from finished. Musial slumped instead of spurting at the close of the season. And last in series but not in importance, Dimaggio has fallen from his position as the most envied man in the country.

KENYON KICKS WESLEYAN, 4-2

The Kenyon soccer team gamely came from behind to defeat a determined Ohio Wesleyan eleven, 4-2, last Saturday on the victor's field. Although the Lords were two goals behind at one time and one goal back at the half, they were able to rally in salvaging their second straight victory of the year against a similar number of setbacks; they have tied once.

The visitors initiated the scoring as they counted in the first quarter. Wesleyan increased its lead in the second quarter in tallying again and it looked as if this early shock might prove disastrous for the Lords. Mike Tadonno, Kenyon's right inside, nonetheless managed to put the Lords back in the game by netting a goal, making the score at half: Wesleyan 2, Kenyon 1.

The second half was all Kenyon, as the hosts scored three times to achieve a well-deserved victory. Charley Opdyke tied the score for the Lords with a penalty kick and promptly put the Runyonites ahead with another one. This seemed to break the spirit of the Delaware team, as they trailed, going into the final period, 3-2. Dave Katz, a Kenyon wing, iced the game in the fourth quarter in scoring the Lord's final marker. Thus the Kenyon socceteers squared off their season's record at 2-2-1, with an encouraging triumph over their Wesleyan rivals.

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Speaking of falling, Kenyon has dropped in the past four years from an unbeaten team to a mediocre one to a team unable to score on its opponents. Kenyon's football team is now ranked as the lowest scoring squad in the country. When will the streak break is the question, and we certainly feel that they will do it before the season comes to a close. Even so, however, who will have the courage to look back upon this season of Kenyon football?

It seems to me that the guaranteed return bout in a championship fight is quite dangerous. There certainly is a terrific temptation for the champ to take it easy in the hope for a return bout and another big gate. This is especially true if there is a scarcity of good challengers in the weight division, and if the first fight drew a big crowd. Jimmy Carter, in his fight Paddy DeMarco, in which he dropped the crown, seemed to be able to handle Paddy easily when he wanted to, but didn't want to often enough. A few weeks ago, Kid Gavilan looked as if he loafed through the first twelve rounds with Johnny Saxton and then began to fight. Well, it's something to think about anyway. As this issue went to print, Lewis Hall, by virtue of their 14-0 win over the Deltas have gone into a tie with the Alpha Dels in the battle for the intramural touch football championship. The Deltas are in third place and still very much in contention. It seems to me the competition is keener this year, and the teams are more competent. We'll see if this is to be the intramural story for the year as the interest of this branch of athletics increases. The interest in soccer exhibited by the Oberlin student body in the game with Kenyon made one feel the inadequate support that our soccer squad is receiving. We have a fine team this year, and although no one could say that soccer is a good spectator's sport, yet the interest shown in the Oberlin team, a game which the teams shoot for every year as the most desirable victory it could obtain, was disheartening. If Ohio State can win the Big Ten Championship they will be doing it the hard way, as they play every tough team in the conference, while Michigan is faced with a much easier schedule.

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